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**Ateneo**



We study the language of  
politics through the language  
of politicians.

POLITICAL CORPUS

Examples taken from  
real life language use!



# What is a CORPUS ?

**POLITICAL CORPUS**

**A CORPUS is a collection of texts that  
we can process automatically.**

# What is a CORPUS ?

POLITICAL CORPUS

WRITTEN

COMPARABLE

SPOKEN

PARALLEL



**WRITTEN**

**The  
Economist**

**SPOKEN**





**The Economist**  
ERDOGAN'S NEW SULTANATE: A SPECIAL REPORT ON TURKEY  
 Cameron's deal: triumph or delusion?  
 Home truths for HSBC  
 The secrets of freezing human organs  
 China's biggest Ponzi scheme  
 Ted Cruz, Baptist of fire

# How to manage the migrant crisis

and keep Europe from tearing itself apart

**The Economist**  
BARACK OBAMA ON THE AMERICAN ECONOMY  
 Airbus's statements: long winter ahead  
 Republicans learn to love the poor  
 Beach crazies  
 How to drink yourself healthy  
 Star books of the year

# Goodbye Europe

What would happen if Britain left the EU

**The Economist**  
BARACK OBAMA ON THE AMERICAN ECONOMY  
 Why Trump hurts Kushner  
 Corporate China: the state strikes back  
 A special report on India and Pakistan

# The road to Brexit

**The Economist**  
PUTIN'S NEW FRONT IN UKRAINE  
 The criminalisation of American business  
 House prices bubble up  
 India discovers diplomacy  
 The last roar of Iran's lionsess

# Facing up to Brexit

**The Economist**  
HOUSE PRICES: A STORY OF CANADIAN EXCESS  
 What next for Brexit?  
 House prices: a story of Canadian excess  
 In praise of pachyderms

# That sinking feeling (again)

**The Economist**  
POST-BREXIT TURMOIL  
 Global consequences  
 The new politics of anger

# Anarchy in the UK

**The Economist**  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A SPECIAL REPORT  
 Inside China's Ministry of Truth  
 The flaws in executive pay  
 Who are the Niger Delta Avengers?  
 Motorcycles that fly

# Divided we fall

THE FUTURE OF BRITAIN AND EUROPE

**The Economist**  
INDONESIA: A SPECIAL REPORT  
 Time to fire Trump  
 Unjamming megacities  
 Why Apple is right  
 Hieronymus Bosch, painter of fear

# Brexit

Bad for Britain, Europe and the West

**The Economist**  
TRUMP IN SHAKESPEARE  
 What next for Brexit?  
 House prices: a story of Canadian excess  
 In praise of pachyderms

# Europe's saviour?

**The Economist**  
LESSONS FROM THE FIRST KOREAN WAR  
 A cunning plan for America's constitution  
 Saudi women get behind the wheel  
 Are you sure you own your phone?

# Europe's new order

A SPECIAL REPORT ON MACRON'S FRANCE

**The Economist**  
OBAMA AND THE SUPREME COURT  
 Obama and the Supreme Court  
 Inflation is bad, deflation worse  
 Thatcherism, 30 years on  
 Can Fiat change the car industry?  
 The first great ghost hunter

# Europe's new pecking order

**The Economist**  
HOW TO SAVE OBAMA'S SECOND TERM  
 China's wild west  
 Terror in Woolwich  
 Defence offsets, a bad idea  
 When feminists go topless

# THE SLEEPWALKERS

A euro disaster waiting to happen

**The Economist**  
THE FILIBUSTER DEAL  
 After the filibuster deal  
 Hedge funds and their troubles  
 Germany's surprise election  
 Jung Chang's biography of Mao

# A song for Europe

(to the tune of La Marseillaise, in French or Dutch)

**The Economist**  
OBAMA'S WAGES INQUIRY  
 A great gamble for Britain's Tories  
 Is China a feasible economy?  
 Smart electricity grids  
 North Korea and Iran: the games go on

# Wake Europe up!

Eight wasted years. Two useless treaties. Three No votes. Ignored by China and America. But still the world's biggest economy. Will somebody please...

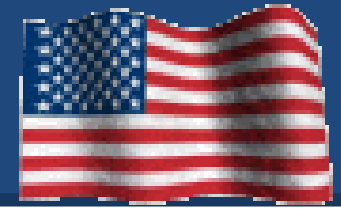
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**All the speeches delivered by:  
George W. Bush (2001-2009)  
Barack H. Obama (2009-2017)  
Donald Trump (2017-today)**



**All the speeches delivered by:  
Tony Blair (1997-2007)  
Gordon Brown (2007-2010)  
David Cameron & Nick Clegg (2010-2015)  
David Cameron (2015-2016)  
Theresa May (2016-today)**



All the speeches delivered by:  
George W. Bush (2001-2009)  
Barack H. Obama (2009-2017)  
Donald Trump (2017-today)



# SPOKEN corpus

David Cameron (2015 - today)





# What is a CORPUS ?

POLITICAL CORPUS

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# COMPARABLE



## Nigel Farage

June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2016

First post-Brexit speech to the European Parliament

Isn't it funny? When I came here 17 years ago and I said that I wanted to lead a campaign to get Britain to leave the European Union, you all laughed at me – well I have to say, you're not laughing now, are you? The reason you're so upset, you're so angry, has been perfectly clear, from all the angry exchanges this morning.

You as a political project are in denial. You're in denial that your currency is failing. Just look at the Mediterranean! As a policy to impose poverty on Greece and the Mediterranean you've done very well. You're in denial over Mrs. Merkel's call for as many people as possible to cross the Mediterranean – which has led to massive divisions between within countries and between countries.



## Boris Johnson

June 24, 2016

I want to begin this morning by paying tribute to David Cameron who has spoken earlier from Downing Street. I know I speak for Michael in saying how sad I am that he has decided to step down but obviously I respect that decision. I have known David Cameron for a very long time and I believe he has been one of the most extraordinary politicians of our age. A brave and principled man who has given superb leadership of his party and his country for many years. Reforming our public services, delivering one nation Conservative government, making this country the most dynamic economy in Europe and with his own brand of compassionate Conservatism that rightly earned his party the first majority government for decades.

# PARALLEL

## Who was Judas?

**Rowan Williams** Was the betrayer of Jesus an evil man – or did God make him do it?

**Jonathan Ross**  
How Marvel's team of oddballs remade the comics industry

**Peter Osborne**  
on Tony Blair Inc  
**Owen Jones**  
on Generation Y

# NewStatesman

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**PLUS** What the Japanese can teach the West



## Il Nepal in ginocchio dopo il terremoto

# Internazionale

30 aprile / maggio 2015

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**Stephen King**  
La coerenza  
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[internazionale.it](http://internazionale.it)

**Eugeny Morozov**  
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**Scienze**  
Cosa non va  
nel multiverso





# NewStatesman

Internazionale

A change is coming. The leading politicians I've been talking to recently, while breaking Sunday-breakfast bread, keep saying the same thing: the polling doldrums are temporary. Soon, somebody will forge ahead. The wind is about to freshen. They all think it. The Tories are convinced that another few weeks of good economic news and playing up the Ukip threat a bit more will allow them to cut clear at last. Three points, then five, then six.

On the Labour side, they're more nervous but they think that the vast public-sector cuts announced in the Autumn Statement and George Osborne's promise of tax cuts for the better off are slowly being digested by millions of voters, who are concluding that they don't like the sound of that very much. A great tactical mistake: surely the reward must be on its way.

All of this assumes that the country will "make up its mind", which, in turn, assumes that there is a single country and that it has a mind and that, if there is and it does, Britain hasn't, this year, made up its mind not to make up its mind. There are seven leaders pencilled in for the television debate that may or may not happen. It's perfectly likely that neither of the big parties will break free and that the election will result in the collapse of the centre. Why is this? The broad background can be briefly explained and is well understood.

Le cose stanno per cambiare. Il testa a testa nei sondaggi è temporaneo. Prima o poi qualcuno sarà favorito. I leader politici hanno continuato a ripeterlo nelle settimane scorse. Tutti pensavano che il vento sarebbe cambiato. I conservatori erano convinti che qualche altra buona notizia sull'economia e qualche altro attacco ai populistici dell'Ukip alla fine li avrebbero fatti passare in vantaggio.

I laburisti, invece, erano più nervosi ma sicuri che gli elettori si sarebbero accorti di non gradire affatto i tagli al settore pubblico annunciati dal governo e la promessa del ministro delle finanze George Osborne di abbassare le tasse ai più ricchi. Un errore tattico di cui sicuramente il Labour raccoglierà i frutti.

Si dà per scontato che il paese "prenderà una decisione". E questo, a sua volta, presuppone l'esistenza di un paese unito in grado di prendere una decisione. Ma forse il Regno Unito ha deciso di non decidere. È molto probabile che nessuno dei due grandi partiti riuscirà a rompere lo stallo e che le elezioni determineranno il crollo delle forze di centro. Come mai? Il quadro generale è chiaro.

1.

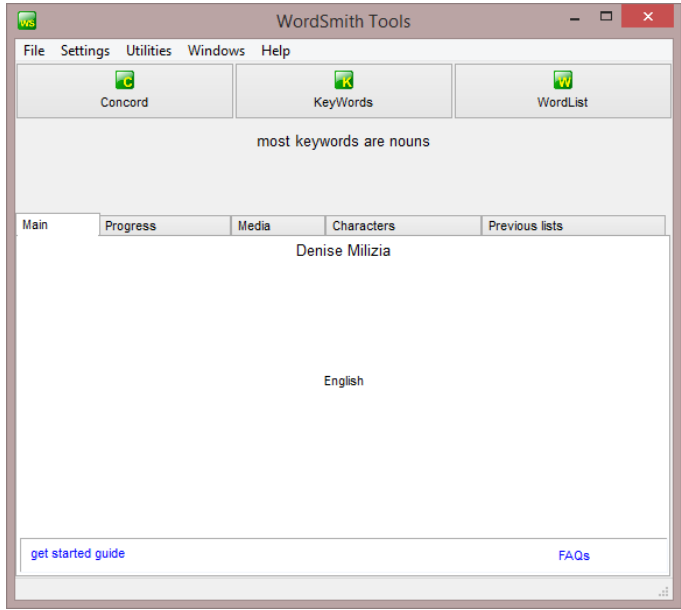
WRITTEN

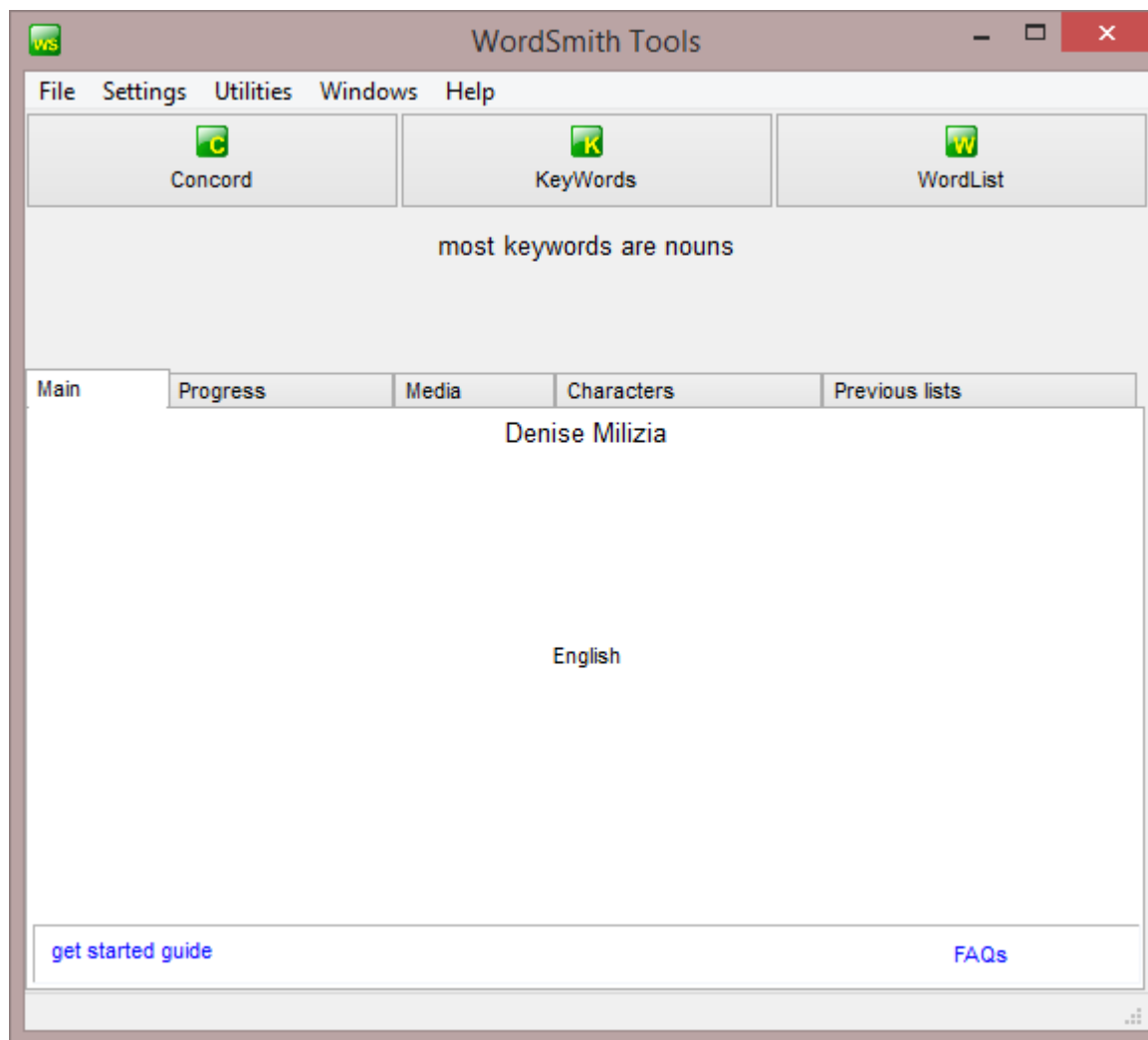
SPOKEN

COMPARABLE

PARALLEL

2.







- 6. Press Conference Obama-Cameron - ...
- 6. Press Conference Obama-Cameron - ...
- 7. Nigel Farage - First post-Brex...
- 7. Nigel Farage - First post-Brex...
- 8. Boris Johnson - Brexit does not make...
- 8. Boris Johnson - Brexit does not make...
- Alok Sharma, the future of UK trad...
- Alok Sharma, the future of UK trad...
- Boris Johnson - Beyond Brexit, a ...
- Boris Johnson - Beyond Brexit, a ...
- David Cameron - EU referendu...
- David Cameron - EU referendu...
- David Cameron - European Council ...
- David Cameron - European Council ...
- David Cameron - G7 2016 in Japan - ...
- David Cameron - G7 2016 in Japan - ...
- David Cameron - NATO Summit, ...
- David Cameron - NATO Summit, ...
- David Davis - CBI Wales Annual Dinner Sp...
- David Davis - CBI Wales Annual Dinner Sp...
- David Jones - Speech to Swansea University...
- David Jones - Speech to Swansea University...
- George Osborne - Leaving the EU would...
- George Osborne - Leaving the EU would...
- George Osborne - Statement by the Ch...
- George Osborne - Statement by the Ch...
- Harriet Baldwin - BBA Retail Banking ...
- Harriet Baldwin - BBA Retail Banking ...
- Jane Ellison - Financial Secretary's remarks o...
- Jane Ellison - Financial Secretary's remarks o...
- Justine Greening - The UK's place in t...
- Justine Greening - The UK's place in t...
- Paul Rennie - Brexit And The Common...
- Paul Rennie - Brexit And The Common...
- Robin Walker - Speech to the Chem...
- Robin Walker - Speech to the Chem...
- Sajid Javid - EU referendum result upd...
- Sajid Javid - EU referendum result upd...
- Stephen Crabb - Wales and Europe in...
- Stephen Crabb - Wales and Europe in...
- Theresa May - CBI annual conferenc...
- Theresa May - CBI annual conferenc...
- Theresa May - European Council ...
- Theresa May - European Council ...
- Theresa May - G20 Summit, China Pri...
- Theresa May - G20 Summit, China Pri...
- Theresa May - Speech to the Lord ...
- Theresa May - Speech to the Lord ...
- Theresa May and Chancellor Merkel st...
- Theresa May and Chancellor Merkel st...
- Theresa May and Danish Prime Mi...
- Theresa May and Danish Prime Mi...
- Theresa May and Italian Prime Mi...
- Theresa May and Italian Prime Mi...
- Theresa May and Polish Prime Mi...
- Theresa May and Polish Prime Mi...
- Theresa May and Prime Minister ...
- Theresa May and Prime Minister ...
- Theresa May and Slovakian Prime Mi...
- Theresa May and Slovakian Prime Mi...



**Theresa May** – Prime Minister



**Philip Hammond** – Chancellor of the Exchequer



**David Davis** – Minister for Exiting the European Union



**Boris Johnson** – Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs



# The UK and the EU: Separation or divorce?



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**What happened on June 23, 2016?**

**What were your feelings when the UK decided to leave the EU?**

**Was it the first time for British people to vote on whether they should stay or leave?**

**Did you expect it?**

**How many people voted to leave the EU and how many voted to stay?**

**What do you think will change for the British people living in Europe? (how many Brits live in Europe?)**

**What do you think will change for the European citizens living in the UK? (how many EU citizens live in the UK?)**

**What happened on March 29, 2017?**

**When is the UK expected to withdraw from the EU?**



# When did the crisis start?



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**The UK has always been an awkward partner in EU affairs, in many ways half-in, half-out.**





**It looks like the UK has never really been in love with the EU.**



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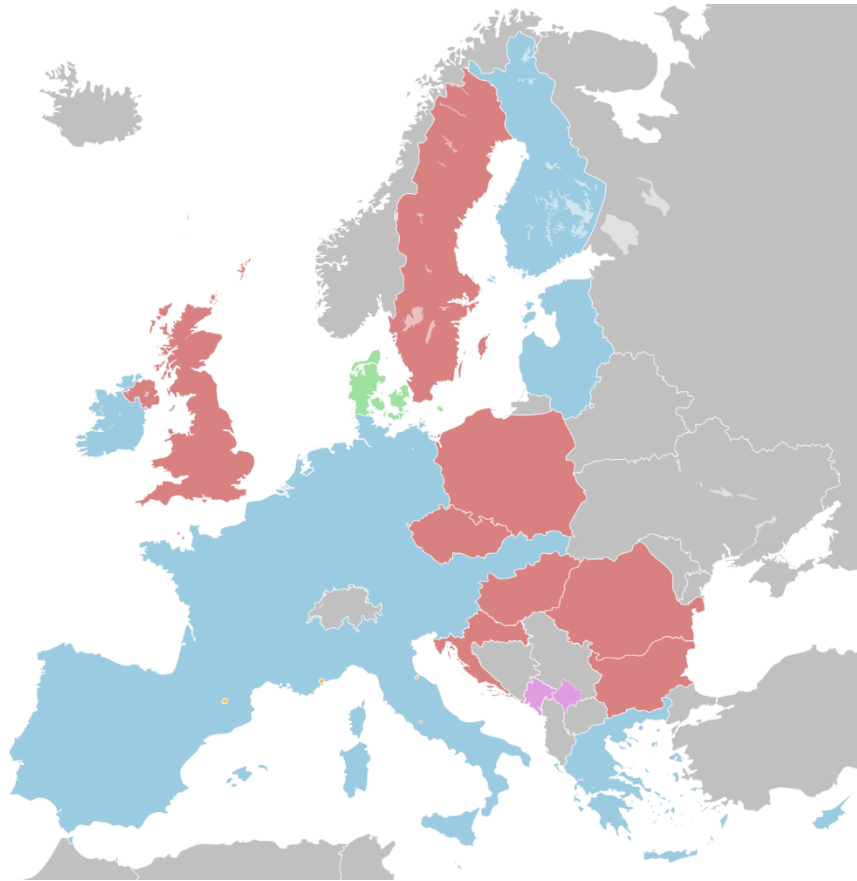
Britain opted out of the Schengen Agreement  
in 1985



Britain opted out of the single currency in 1999



# Eurozone



EU members



Other EU members



Monetary agreement



Policy of	<a href="#">European Union</a>
Type	<a href="#">Monetary union</a>
Currency	<a href="#">Euro</a>
Established	1 January 1999
Members	<p>19 states<a href="#">[show]</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Austria</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Belgium</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Cyprus</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Estonia</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Finland</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">France</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Germany</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Greece</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ireland</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Italy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Latvia</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Lithuania</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Luxembourg</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Malta</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Netherlands</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Portugal</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Slovakia</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Slovenia</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Spain</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Future members</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Further usage</a></li> </ul>
<b>Governance</b>	
Political control	<a href="#">Eurogroup</a>
<a href="#">Group president</a>	<a href="#">Jeroen Dijsselbloem</a>
<a href="#">Issuing authority</a>	<a href="#">European Central Bank</a>
<a href="#">ECB president</a>	<a href="#">Mario Draghi</a>
<b>Statistics</b>	
Population (2015)	338,335,120 <sup>[1]</sup>
<a href="#">GDP (2014)</a>	€10.1 trillion <sup>[2]</sup>
<a href="#">Interest rate</a>	0.00% <sup>[3]</sup>
Inflation	0.0% <sup>[4]</sup>
Unemployment	10.2% <sup>[5]</sup>
<a href="#">Trade balance</a>	€82 bn surplus <sup>[6]</sup>



## Schengen Area

Countries with open borders  
Legally obliged to join Policy of

[European Union Type Free travel area](#)  
[Established 1995 Members](#)

26 states

Population 419,392,429 Area 4,312,099  
km<sup>2</sup> (1,664,911 sq mi)



Schengen area



Countries with open borders



Legally obliged to join



the Euro and what needs to change in the euro to make it work. We have got a working single currency, where we do a lot of economic policy coordination in the euro area to improve competitiveness, thereby leading to a higher degree of growth for all of us, for those countries in the euro and those that are not in the euro. Question Prime Minister, you said that all countries are in the single currency, in the Euro. When you have a single currency you move inexorably towards a single currency. So we should not be involved in the euro area's internal arrangements. Only Eurozone countries were involved, not all countries. It's right that we shouldn't be involved in the Euro area's internal arrangements. That is why I secured in December a treaty that we shouldn't be involved in the euro area's internal arrangements. That's why we are not intending to join the euro area.

8 the economic situation in Europe. We've talked about that last Council meeting in the euro group. We've talked about international relations too. We've talked about things that people will say, it's all very well Britain making these points, but you're not in the euro and last month you even vetoed adding a new treaty to the EU. Let's look at the difficulties, so do we. Prime Minister? Yeah – Interviewer? Even though we're not in the Euro itself. Prime Minister? Forty per cent of our exports go to Eurozone countries. Things that will make a real difference. But we have to accept this point: we're not in the euro so we're not in all those discussions about what the euro will do in the future. It's in our own budget if they go beyond it. Britain is not signing this Treaty. Britain is not in the euro. And it's not going to join the euro. So it's right that we are not involved in the issue of liability for any potential bail out of the Eurozone in future. Britain is not in the Euro. And we are not going to join the Euro. That is why we should not be the driving forces in helping to bring this about. Next the Eurozone. Britain is not in the Euro; and let me be clear – we're not going to join the Euro. But a strong word about each of them. First of all, on the euro, let me just repeat Britain is not in the euro, Britain is not going to join the euro, but we do want a successful fiscal union and that has huge implications for countries like the UK who are not in the Euro and frankly [never will be] are never likely to join. The club we belong to has put the eurozone on a stronger footing. Clearly, from our point of view, we are not in the euro and we are not planning to join the euro, so any treaty change would have to include these sorts of changes, they don't have to apply to Britain, because we are not in the Euro. Prime Minister Francois Fillon: Well, it is a policy of assimilation – the consequences for all of us, for those countries in the euro and those that are not in the euro. Question Prime Minister, you said that we need a European Parliament in all areas, and more besides, you can see a real British influence here in Europe. We are not in the euro, we are not in Schengen but we have real influence here in Europe. Interviewer: Britain will not support the transfer of powers from Westminster to Brussels. We are not in the Euro, we are not going to join the Euro, but if the Eurozone countries need a level playing field among all Member States, we will support that. Interviewer: How do you see the fiscal deficit over the medium term? Interviewer: How do you see the deficit being solved, while they grow, business cycles are long, it won't be easy. But those political questions are likely to be likely that there will be a new Greek government formed, which supports staying in the Euro and is committed to taking the steps that are required as part of that. Interviewer: In turn. Greece First, the situation in Greece. As I have always said, Britain isn't in the Euro... ..and while I'm Prime Minister it never will be. So we should not be committing to take with the Euro Plus Pact. But I've also said that Britain isn't in the euro, and isn't going to be joining the euro... ..and so it is right that we are not committing to take today, but I have also said that Britain isn't in the Euro. Britain isn't going to be joining the Euro, and so it is right that we are not committing to take today, but I have also said that Britain isn't in the Euro. Britain isn't going to be joining the Euro, and so it is right that we are not committing to take today, but I have also said that Britain isn't in the Euro. We are not going to join the Euro. We understand that if you are in the Euro, you are already used in other settings that we're not involved in. They're used in the Euro Group countries, they're used in Schengen. The key point here for us is that we are not concerned that somehow we've lost some influence there because if we were in the euro I think we'd be in a pretty drastic position in Britain having had an 11% deficit in 2009. Interviewer: What policies. If we adopted your spending and your deficit policies, and if we were in the euro, I would not be going to Brussels to fight for Britain; I would be going to Brussels to fight for the euro.

**We are not in the euro, we are not in Schengen**



## 7 enlargements so far:

1957 France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg

1973 Denmark, Eire, **United Kingdom**

1981 Greece

1986 Spain, Portugal

1995 Austria, Finland, Sweden

2004 Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia

2007 Romania, Bulgaria

2013 Croatia



# We're in—but without the fireworks

By DAVID McKIE and DENNIS BARKER

Britain passed peacefully into Europe at midnight last night without any special celebrations. It was difficult to tell that anything of importance had occurred, and a date which will be entered in the history books as long as histories of Britain are written, was taken by most people as a matter of course.

The principal party political figures maintained their familiar postures and optimism or head-shaking despair. Mr Heath was starting back from where he had gone for the funeral of Mr Lester Pearson, at about 11.30. Britain, along with Denmark and Ireland, officially became members of the Community.



1973





1975



67% in favour

75% turnout





# NEWSTATESMAN

## BRITAIN AND EUROPE: MARRIAGE ON THE ROCKS?



Vernon Bogdanor  
Mary Dejevsky  
Tristan Garel-Jones

Chris Huhne  
Hywel Williams  
Brian Cathcart







# The Economist



A Brexit looms

**Britain + exit = Brexit**

Though no big political party wants to leave the EU, it looks ever more likely to happen

June 23, 2012



**Grexit** = Greece would be made to exit against its will

**Brixit** = voluntary decision to leave the EU

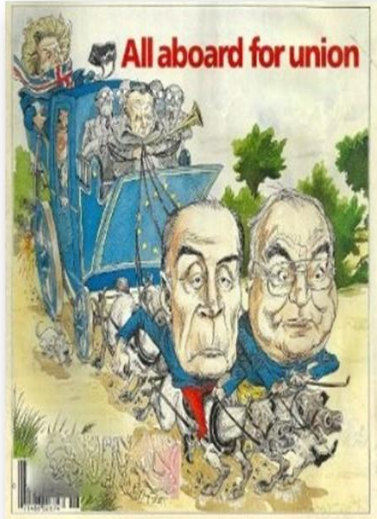




# two-speed Europe

# multi-speed Europe

The Economist 1990



The Economist 2011



FT 2012  
FINANCIAL TIMES



The Economist 2017



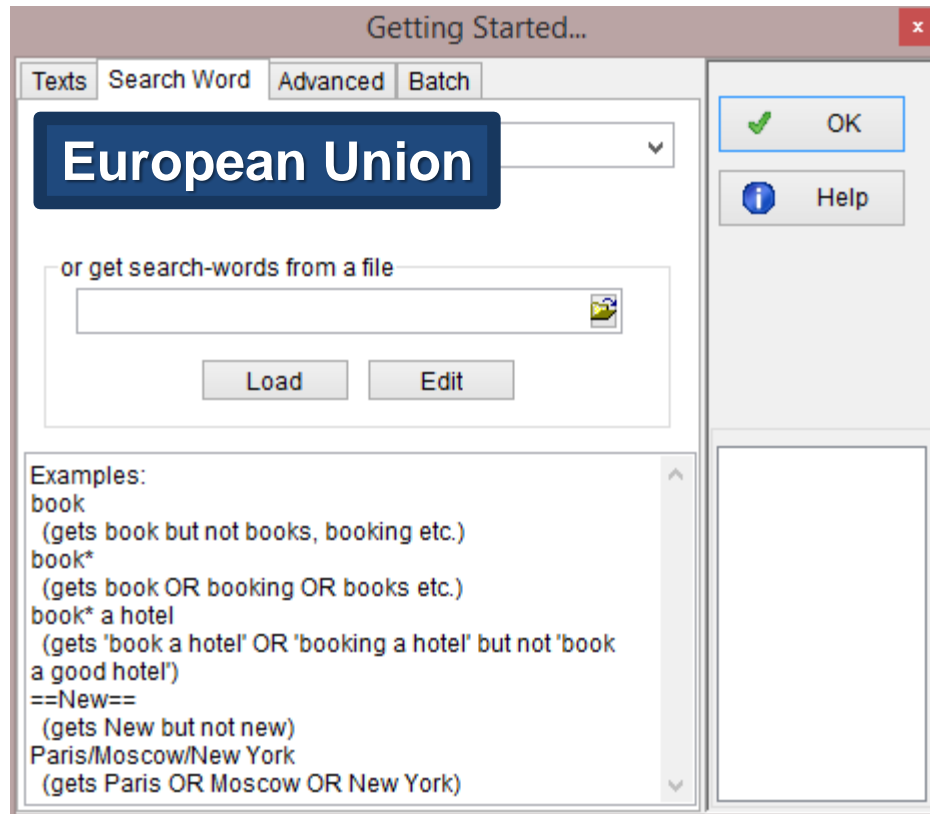
The Economist 2017



Britain = slow traveller

Germany and France = fast travellers





and what we are doing in relation to the European Union – how they approach us – yes, we will be leaving the European Union. But I've been clear with everybody that I've spoken to – individual leaders that I've spoken to. I wanted Britain to stay inside the European Union. We're not going to do that; we're going to be leaving the European Union. So what we now need to do is make the most of all the relationships that we have: . . . I think this summit has underlined one very important message – that while Britain may be leaving the European Union, we are not withdrawing from the world, nor are we turning our back on Europe or on European control of our laws and bring an end to the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice in Britain. Leaving the European Union will mean that our laws will be made in Westminster, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. And . . . calm, purposeful meeting about how we should now take forward this agenda of Britain leaving the European Union but wanting to have, I think rightly, the closest possible relationship that we can in future. You've just heard my speech. I think it is sensible for us to ensure that the negotiations for Britain leaving the European Union are done in as calm and orderly and constructive a manner as possible. And I think that does not – and must not – mean that we pull up the drawbridge. We must retain the flexibility from the electorate to take back control of the number of people entering this country is clear, leaving the European Union, how those negotiations go, what we want to achieve from them. But we don't have to wait everybody knows that Britain is now in a process, of course, of working out the best end-state for leaving the European Union, know that leaving the European Union creates uncertainty for business. I know that some are unsure about the road ahead or what to make the UK outside the EU the most attractive place for businesses to grow and invest. Leaving the European Union, know that leaving the European Union creates uncertainty for business. I know that some are unsure about the road ahead or what ordinary working people by embracing genuine economic and social reform here at home. Britain is leaving the European Union, but we are not leaving Europe. A global Britain that stands tall in the world, will be a Britain that will not, it should not, and in my view it won't turn its back on Europe. In many ways, I wish Britain leaves the EU. Close relations over trade, over cooperation, over security. While Britain is leaving the European Union, but we are not leaving Europe – and a global Britain that stands tall in the world, will be a place on the long-standing relationship between our 2 countries. As I have said before, Britain is leaving the European Union, but we are not leaving Europe and we are not walking away from our friendship with France, work in Britain – and they are very welcome in the UK. To conclude, as I have said before, Britain is leaving the European Union, but we are not leaving Europe and we are not walking away from our friendship with France, . . . We do not seek to hold on to bits of membership as we leave. No, the United Kingdom is leaving the European Union. And my job is to get the right deal for Britain as we do. Objectives and ambitions So today policy, free trade, efficient institutions etc. I must say that I think that it is tragic that the UK is leaving the European Union, but the Brits have made their decision and of course we respect that, and there's no way . . . We do not seek to hold on to bits of membership as we leave. No, the United Kingdom is leaving the European Union. And the UK government is committed to getting the right deal for Britain. The Prime Minister strive for a solution which respects the decision of British voters, recognising that while the UK is leaving the European Union, it is still very much part of Europe. This means we will continue to work together on a range dynamic trading agreements that work for the whole UK. That is also why, in our negotiations on leaving the European Union, we are not trying to replicate the deal that any other country has with the EU. And we are not best connected nations anywhere in the world. Now, what we have to do is to work out how we're leaving the European Union, how we maintain a strong relationship both with the European Union and with the countries most attractive place for businesses to grow and invest. Leaving the European Union, know that leaving the European Union creates uncertainty for business. I know that some are unsure about the road ahead or what dominate at all. I spoke at the dinner and said I wanted to reinforce the point I'd already made, that leaving the European Union did not mean Britain was turning its back on Europe or on European security. I made the point made clear to me that they want to get on with the negotiations. So do I. It is time to get on with leaving the European Union, and building the independent, self-governing, global Britain the British people have called for. . . . summit? Prime Minister Well, first of all of course, there won't be an empty chair until Britain leaves the European Union. We remain full members all the way up to the point at which Britain leaves. In terms of your to look at this in a new way, which is saying what we will be doing is, when the United Kingdom leaves the European Union, it will be having a different relationship with the EU from the relationship that it has as a Brexit Minister David Jones's address to Swansea University on the opportunities ahead as the UK leaves the European Union. Bore da. Diolch i chi am fy ngwahodd i'r adnabyddus Ysgol Reolaeth Prifysgol Abertawe i Kingdom and Ireland is so deep and so important that there are many issues to resolve as the UK leaves the European Union. But I firmly believe that we can make a success of Brexit and take our relationship forwards the rest of the UK? Prime Minister Well if you look ahead, what is going to happen, when the UK leaves the European Union, is that of course, here Northern Ireland will have a border with the Republic of Ireland, which what's new?', the answer is, today, quite a lot. The decision by the people of the UK that we should leave the European Union is certainly the most significant political event since 1965, and probably of my lifetime. The the context that surrounds this issue. The decision by the British people on 23 June that we should leave the European Union, is the most significant political event in the UK of my lifetime. There was high turnout – over summit. And the first summit of the world's leading economies since the United Kingdom decided to leave the European Union, it has been an opportunity to showcase Britain as a bold, outward-looking nation. We are th A year ago, few among us would have predicted the events ahead. A clear, determined decision to leave the European Union and forge a bold, new, confident future for ourselves in the world. And, of course, a new the chance to build a stronger, fairer country. That's the kind of change people voted for – not just to leave the European Union, but to change the way our country works – and the people for whom it works – forever. And . . . Harriett Baldwin. On Thursday, the people of the United Kingdom took the decision to vote to leave the European Union; it is not the decision I, or the government, wanted. It was a clear democratic decision on a the EU have finally conceded – after weeks of evasive answers - that not only do they want Britain to leave the European Union, they want us to leave the Single Market too. It's a major admission from the leave campaign









# BREXIT does not make us less European

June 24, 2016



In voting to leave the EU it is vital to stress that there is now no need for haste, and indeed as the Prime Minister has just said, nothing will change over the short term except that work will have to begin on how to give effect to the will of the people and how to extricate this country from the supranational system. And as the Prime Minister has rightly said, there is no need to invoke Article 50. And to those who may be anxious —whether at home or abroad—**this does not mean the United Kingdom will be in any way less united. Nor indeed does it mean that it will be any less European.** And I want to speak to the millions of people who did not vote for this outcome, especially young people, who may feel that this decision in some way involves **pulling up a drawbridge** or any kind of isolationism. **Because I think the very opposite is true.**

We cannot turn our backs on Europe. We are part of Europe. Our children and our grandchildren will continue to have a wonderful future as Europeans, travelling to the continent, understanding the languages and cultures that make up our common European civilization. Continuing to interact with the peoples of other countries in a way that is open and friendly and outward looking.



# BREXIT does not make us less European

June 24, 2016



pull up a drawbridge

In voting to leave the European Union, the Prime Minister has just said, notwithstanding the will of the people and notwithstanding the system. And as the Prime Minister has rightly said, there is no need to invoke Article 50. And to those who may be anxious —whether at home or abroad—**this does not mean the United Kingdom will be in any way less united. Nor indeed does it mean that it will be any less European.** And I want to speak to the millions of people who did not vote for this outcome, especially young people, who may feel that this decision in some way involves **pulling up a drawbridge** or any kind of **isolationism**. **Because I think the very opposite is true.**

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# What does **pull up a drawbridge** mean?



## pull up a drawbridge

In voting to leave the European Union, the Prime Minister has just said, nothing is more important than giving effect to the will of the people and now we must get on with the job. And as the Prime Minister has rightly said, there is no need to invoke Article 50. And to those who may be anxious — whether at home or abroad—**this does not mean the United Kingdom will be in any way less united. Nor indeed does it mean that it will be any less European.** And I want to speak to the millions of people who did not vote for this outcome, especially young people, who may feel that this decision in some way involves **pulling up a drawbridge** or any kind of **isolationism**. **Because I think the very opposite is true.**

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## pull up the drawbridge

From Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

### pull up the drawbridge

a) to stop being involved in something

Perhaps we should just pull up the drawbridge and let them get on with it.

b) to stop more people coming into a country, joining an organization etc

→ drawbridge

▲ [...] claims that waves of refugees are supposedly threatening Europe and that we should **pull up the drawbridge** are groundless.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

▲ [...] between those who respond to global challenges by **pulling up the drawbridge** and those who are with Liberal Democrats are to advocate the open society.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

▲ [...] new insecurity by retreating are to try to feel safe by attempting to **pull up the drawbridge** and to turn the clock back.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

▲ This report is another example of the EU policy of **pulling up the drawbridge** where immigrants and refugees are concerned.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

▲ However, let us not follow the US model of **pulling up the drawbridge** by enacting the 2006 Bush legislation the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act, making it a crime for banks to process or transfer funds via online betting sites.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

▲ [...] response to the challenges of globalisation, recognise that we need to keep **the drawbridge down rather than pull it up**.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

[...] it, enclosed an internal space **made up of the bishop's castle**, provided in its turn with walls and a moat with **drawbridge**, donjon

▲ [...] sono palesemente infondate le esortazioni ad alzare il **ponte levatoio a fronte** della minaccia di ondate di rifugiati starebbero minacciando l'Europa.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

▲ [...] economica ma tra chi risponde alle sfide globali alzando il **ponte levatoio e chi, con i liberaldemocratici, rivendica una società aperta**.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

▲ [...] incertezza, nel tentativo di sentirsi al sicuro, sollevando il **ponte levatoio e tirando indietro le lancette dell'orologio**.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

▲ [...] esempio della politica europea di sbarramento a migranti e profughi: i paesi Mediterranei meridionali vengono considerati un **avamposto della forza Europa**.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

▲ Tuttavia, non dobbiamo seguire l'esempio degli Stati Uniti, che hanno innalzato una barriera approvando la legge Bush del 2006 – l'Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act, l'atto con cui viene sancita l'illegalità del gioco d'azzardo su Internet – che vieta alle banche di fare transazioni o trasferire fondi attraverso i siti di scommesse on line.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

▲ [...] che, in risposta alle sfide della globalizzazione, riconoscano che dobbiamo mantenere i contatti anziché **tagliare i ponti**.

↳ [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu)

[...] interno, racchiudeva uno spazio interno costituito dal castello vescovile, munito a **sua volta di mura e fossato con ponte**



**PULL UP THE DRAWBRIDGE**



Concordance

countries that will be successful in the 21st century will not be those that hunker down, **pull up the drawbridge**, that fail to overcome their differences with others. The successful countries will be those that  
this country is clear, leaving the European Union does not – and must not - mean that we **pull up the drawbridge**. We must retain the flexibility and discretion to ensure that we continue to attract the best of  
are transnational as opposed to just focused on 1 country, there is a temptation to want to **pull up the drawbridge**. Either literally or figuratively. We see that played out in some of the debates taking place in  
. This is Britain today, as it's always been: Independent, yes - but open, too. I never want us to **pull up the drawbridge** and retreat from the world. I am not a British isolationist. I don't just want a better deal for Britain  
is both wrong and dangerous. The second dangerous view is to think we can somehow **pull up the drawbridge** and retreat from the world, shutting off immigration altogether. People who make this argument  
to our economies and billions of pounds to the value of our businesses. Rather than trying to **pull up the drawbridge** and shut ourselves off from globalisation, we have chosen to embrace foreign investment. We  
to the West. They call it a 'race to the bottom' and they want Western countries like mine to **pull up the drawbridge** and close the shutters. I think that would be a tragedy for us all – and leave us all impoverished.  
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transnational, as opposed to just focused on one country, there is a temptation to want to **pull up the drawbridge**, either literally or figuratively. We see that played out in some of the debates that are taking  
as "stop the world and get off" ignore the interconnectedness of the world economy and **pull up the drawbridge**. That's clearly not the answer. Then there's the pretence that the answer is spending and  
UK on both issues. Let me be clear that pulling out of the European Union does not mean **pulling up the drawbridge**. That is not in our national interest and nor would it be in the interest of businesses across the  
a different approach. There are some countries whose instincts sometimes incline towards **pulling up the drawbridge**. But if they do so, they fail to recognise that the way the world is changing affects their future  
in a globalised economy, where talent is as mobile as capital. No nation can succeed by **pulling up the drawbridge**. British firms depend on outside skills and expertise in order to compete. British universities  
the EU, but not to our outward looking view of the world. What you will not see is the UK **pulling up the drawbridge**. We are not leaving Europe and we are not pulling back from the world. In fact that would be  
there is a kind of pulling inside. I just read your speech and you were talking about **pulling up the drawbridge**. There are those who pull up the drawbridge, including in this country, and we have to stay  
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moment our views around the table are most needed and can make the most impact. Britain **pulling up the drawbridge** doesn't stop the world out there from having these problems. It just makes it a lot harder for us  
services – these people help make our country strong. So while a strong country isn't one that **pulls up the drawbridge** – it is one that properly controls immigration. That's what people – people of all backgrounds –  
services – these people help make our country strong. So while a strong country isn't one that **pulls up the drawbridge** – it is one that controls immigration. That's what people – people of all backgrounds – voted for.  
to be so strong. It is our duty to counter them. To show that the patriot is not the person who **pulls up the drawbridge** and sits in his tower musing on the errors of the world; but the person who recognises that  
the pressures there can be. When we argue about Europe, **put the drawbridge up**; we argue for what is effective in Europe. Britain's better off with its own currency, but must  
the pressures there can be. When we argue about Europe, **put the drawbridge up**; we argue for what is effective in Europe. Britain's better off with its own currency, but must  
of all those who support political freedom and economic empowerment. There will be no pulling up of **the drawbridge** from us, no heading into retreat; we will resist any impulse to turn our back on the world.  
of all those who support political freedom and economic empowerment. There will be no pulling up of **the drawbridge** from us, no heading into retreat; we will resist any impulse to turn our back on the world.

**put up**



This is Britain today, as it's always  
been: independent, yes, but open, too.  
I'd never want us to  
**PULL UP THE DRAWBRIDGE**  
and retreat from the world.  
I'm not a British isolationist.

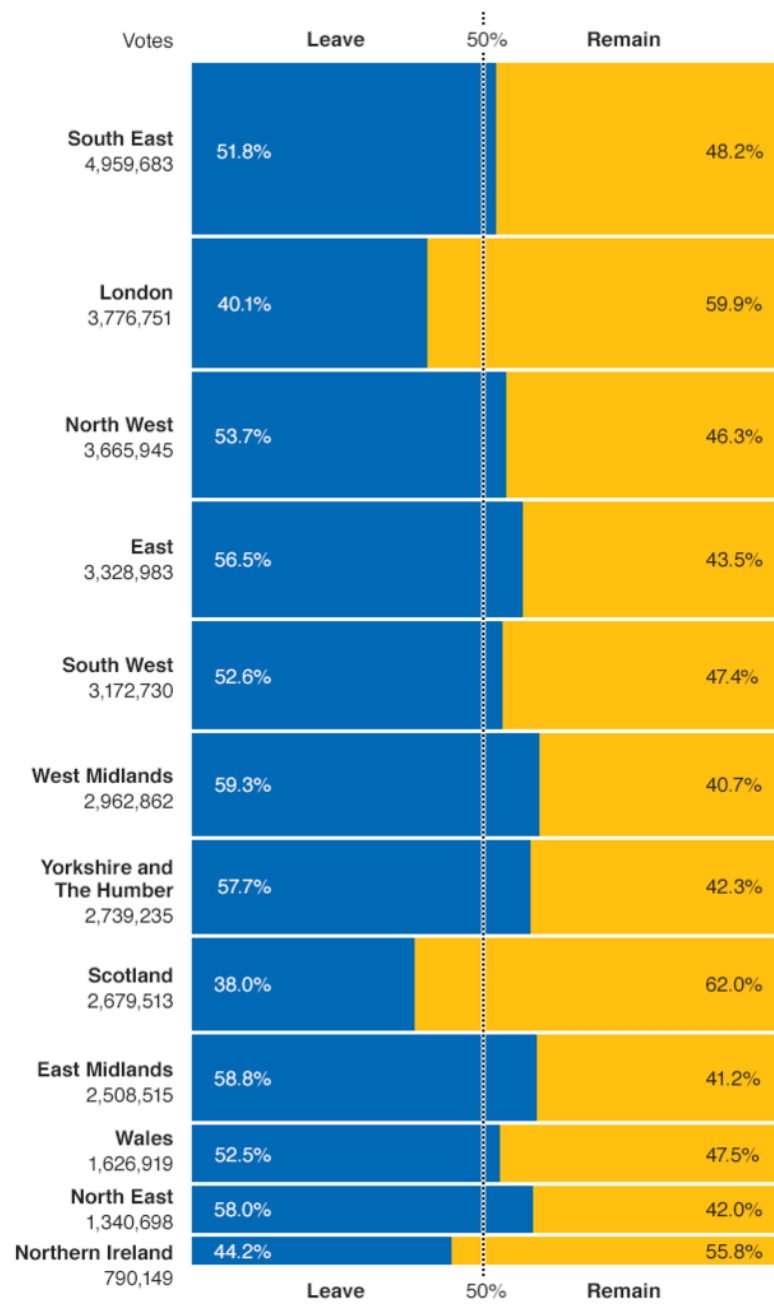
A screenshot of a concordance search tool. The window title is "Concordance". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Compute", "Settings", and "Windows". The main text area shows a search for the phrase "pull up the drawbridge". The search results are displayed in a table with line numbers 1 through 11. The text on line 8 is highlighted in red: "This is Britain today, as it's always been: independent, yes – but open, too. I never want us to pull up the drawbridge and retreat from the world. I am not a British isolationist." Below the text area, there are several buttons: "concordance", "collocates", "plot", "patterns", "clusters", "filenames", "follow up", "source text", and "notes". The status bar at the bottom shows "11" and "Set".

# How Leave won the referendum

Depth of bars is proportional to votes cast, largest areas shown first

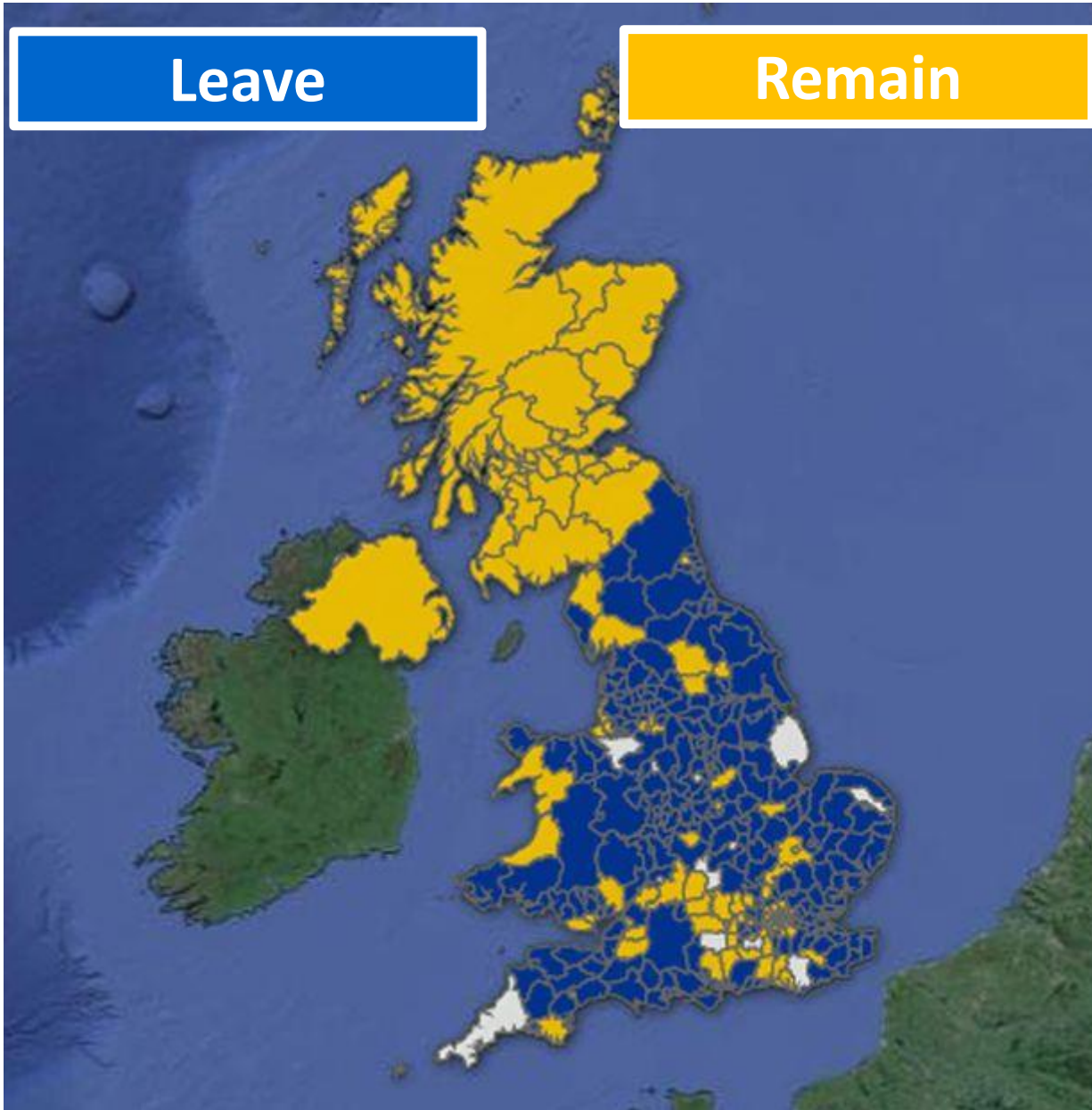
Leave

Remain

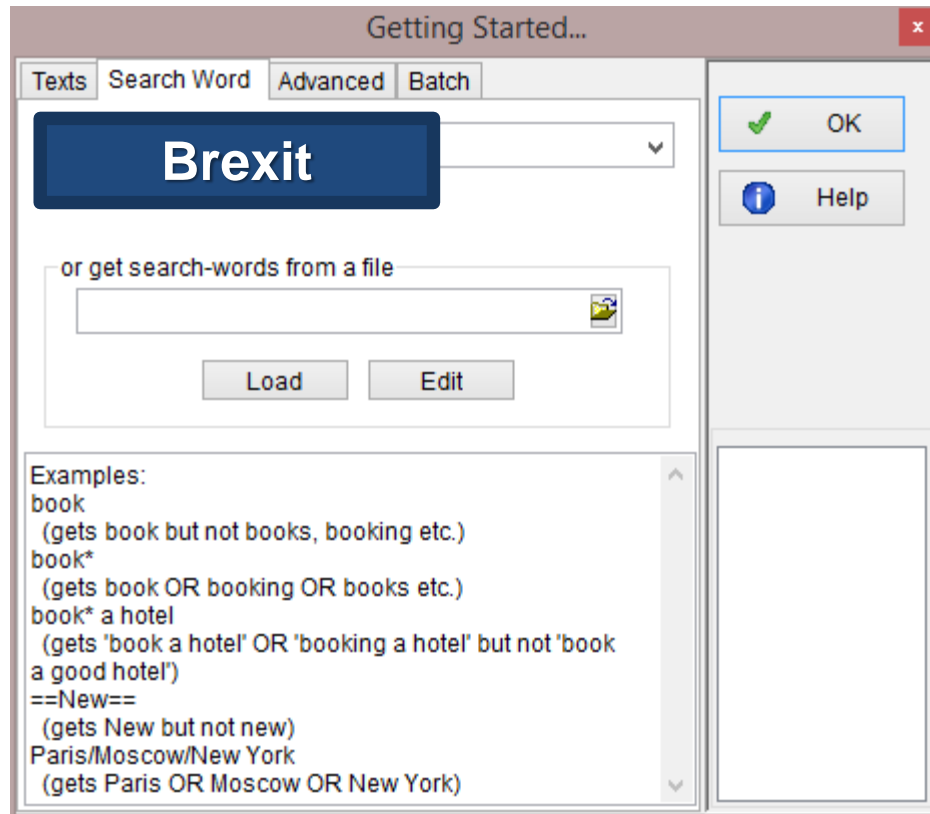


Leave

Remain







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PM speech Immigration and borders, Employment, European single market, UK economic growth, Brexit, and Counter-terrorism Delivered on: 17 January 2017 Prime Minister Theresa May set out the Plan  
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the time. Question Are you confident that you have US Trump support on the best deal for the UK in Brexit? Prime Minister Well first of all when I was with President Trump, I was very pleased we were able  
et, or a belief that diversity within Europe should be celebrated. And so I believe there is a lesson in Brexit not just for Britain but, if it wants to succeed, for the EU itself. Because our continent's great strength  
economy, as v

**So, what is Brexit?**  
**It means we are coming out of the European Union,  
and delivering the will of the British people.**

...that will always endure – even after Britain has left the European Union. As I have said Brexit means Brexit and I firmly believe we will make a success of it, not just for the UK but for our European partners  
and the deputy First Minister. We concentrated on the impact of the referendum vote, Brexit means Brexit but we will be making a success of it. I'm clear that the Northern Ireland Executive and the devolved  
impact on certainty in Britain's economy? Prime Minister The reason I've been saying Brexit means Brexit is precisely because it does, and to be very clear that we are going to deliver on the wishes of the  
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 forward to developing the strongest possible relationship with Poland, to working with you to make Brexit a success, and to safeguarding the security of all our people. Beata Szydlo's statement I would o  
 n categorical in their desire to carry out those wishes. 'Brexit', as Prime Minister May said, 'means Brexit'. We have a process within the EU for that to take place, the now famous 'Article 50', which speci  
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All of us here tonight know that there is not some choice between hard Brexit and soft Brexit.

**hard Brexit**

**soft Brexit**







## David Cameron's EU speech

Wednesday , January 23, 2013



**one-way ticket**

You will not always get what you want. But that does not mean that we should leave – not if the benefits of staying and working together are greater.

**If we left the European Union, it would be a one-way ticket, not a return**

That matters for British jobs, for British influence, for British security.

It matters to our ability to get things done in the world. It matters to the United States and other friends around the world, which is why many tell us very clearly that they want Britain to remain in the EU.

We should think very carefully before giving that position up.

**If we left the European Union, it would be a one-way ticket, not a return.**

So we will have time for a proper, reasoned debate.

**Brexit**

## ◀ 'No turning back': Theresa May's statement on leaving the EU - video highlights

Source:  
Parliament TV

Wed 29 Mar 2017  
13.50 BST



This article is 11 months old

314



**No turning back**

**Prime Minister Theresa May confirms that Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty has been triggered and the UK is leaving the EU. This is a historic moment from which there can be no turning back.**

triggers article 50

Topics



Today the Government acts on the democratic will of the British People. And it acts, too, on the clear and convincing position of this House.

A few minutes ago in Brussels, the United Kingdom's Permanent Representative to the EU handed a letter to the **President of the European Council** on my behalf, confirming the Government's decision **to invoke Article 50** of the Treaty on European Union.

The **Article 50** process is now underway. And **in accordance with the wishes of the British People, the United Kingdom is leaving the European Union.**

This is an historic moment from which **there can be no turning back. Britain is leaving the European Union. We are going to make our own decisions and our own laws.**

We are going to take control of the things that matter most to us. And we are going to take this opportunity to build a stronger, fairer Britain – a country that our children and grandchildren are proud to call home.



There is no reason to pretend that this is a happy day, neither in Brussels nor in London. After all, most Europeans, including almost half the British voters, wish that we would stay together, not drift apart.

**DONALD TUSK**

President of the European Council



# The Treaty of Lisbon

## Article 50

**1. Any Member State may decide to withdraw from the Union in accordance with its own constitutional requirements.**

2. A Member State which decides to withdraw shall notify the European Council of its intention. In the light of the guidelines provided by the European Council, the Union shall negotiate and conclude an agreement with that State, setting out the arrangements for its withdrawal, taking account of the framework for its future relationship with the Union. That agreement shall be negotiated in accordance with Article 218(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. It shall be concluded on behalf of the Union by the Council, acting by a qualified majority, after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament.

3. The Treaties shall cease to apply to the State in question from the date of entry into force of the withdrawal agreement or, failing that, two years after the notification referred to in paragraph 2, unless the European Council, in agreement with the Member State concerned, unanimously decides to extend this period.

4. For the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 3, the member of the European Council or of the Council representing the withdrawing Member State shall not participate in the discussions of the European Council or Council or in decisions concerning it.

# Il Trattato di Lisbona

## Article 50

**1. Ogni Stato membro può decidere, conformemente alle proprie norme costituzionali, di recedere dall'Unione.**

2. Lo Stato membro che decide di recedere notifica tale intenzione al Consiglio europeo. Alla luce degli orientamenti formulati dal Consiglio europeo, l'Unione negozia e conclude con tale Stato un accordo volto a definire le modalità del recesso, tenendo conto del quadro delle future relazioni con l'Unione. L'accordo è negoziato conformemente all'articolo 218, paragrafo 3 del trattato sul funzionamento dell'Unione europea. Esso è concluso a nome dell'Unione dal Consiglio, che delibera a maggioranza qualificata previa approvazione del Parlamento europeo.

3. I trattati cessano di essere applicabili allo Stato interessato a decorrere dalla data di entrata in vigore dell'accordo di recesso o, in mancanza di tale accordo, due anni dopo la notifica di cui al paragrafo 2, salvo che il Consiglio europeo, d'intesa con lo Stato membro interessato, decida all'unanimità di prorogare tale termine.

4. Ai fini dei paragrafi 2 e 3, il membro del Consiglio europeo e del Consiglio che rappresenta lo Stato membro che recede non partecipa né alle deliberazioni né alle decisioni del Consiglio europeo e del Consiglio che lo riguardano.

## Amicable divorce a pipe dream?





# Some food for thought



corpus

parallel/comparable/written/spoken

Brexit

soft Brexit / hard Brexit

opt out of

cherry-picking attitude / à-la-carte attitude

trigger Article 50 / invoke Article 50

turn out

two-speed Europe / multi-speed Europe

withdraw

drawbridge

pull up a drawbridge

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MNs-S\\_\\_-jdo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MNs-S__-jdo)

## Foreign Secretary speech: United for a Great Brexit

(February 14, 2018)





# Thanks for listening!



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